REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,719.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 760 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin or McNIDAY, the 15th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. T. M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 582 Tons, 130 H. P., Commanders A. Morris, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraswul, Pore Bunder, Mangrol and Outch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA AND BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	48	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	36	14	
Genoa	52	36	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donaro, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the SIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SUNDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 265	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 28th February 1877.
do. do. 21st March „
do. do. 10th April „
do. do. 10th May „

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 11th January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For F... BLAY, GROOM & Co.
... other particulars apply to
...COL & Co., Agents.

...RRIERS
...ING

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
MALWA	2593	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
TIMBET	2693	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2952	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2736	450	E. Ashdown	6th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria. Heavy Baggage must be sent to Marseilles on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

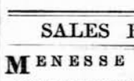
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 Cases Swiss Prints 23 by 28 yards.
14 Cases Turkey red cambric and prints.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Cashmere and Tweeds.
10 Bales Canvass.
On account of Madhowjee Damjee.
MD 1/10—5 Bales Grey Shirting ex S.S. "Vixen."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.

SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2. P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON &Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following, belonging to W. G. Fedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner (proceed Home) and a Native Gentleman, consisting of two handsome English-built mail phætons complete (one of them by Jones) with two double sets of harness (one nearly new drawing room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, carved round tables, bookstand, fancy purdas, fringed hall carpet with border, ottoman cloths presses, card table with marble, dressing, washing and camp tables, secretoire, snider rifle, pictures, Bengal and Baba cots, cruller complete with bedding, commode, India rubber bath tubs, plated ware, lamps, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of iron pipes of sizes and one soda machine.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsomely carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich cut glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square piano, by John Broadwood and Sons &c., at the Bungalow in the compound of H. M. G. M's Mint, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, in the compound of H. M. G. M's Mint, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of James Coleman, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated spoons and forks in mahogany case for 12 persons, ice pitcher, soup tureen, biscuit box, sardin dish, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast cruets, sugar basins, bread basket, glass covers, set of tea and coffee service in 4 pieces, claret jug, spoon warmer, dishcovers, hot water dishes, waiters, and butter knives, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as blackwood conversation and reclining couches, drawing and dining room, folding, easy, low and arm chairs, drawing room, side, work, pier, washing and dressing tables, side board, chiffoniers, round teapoys, teacaddy, clothes press, chest of drawers, wardrobe, campoots, single screw, iron four posts bedstead, cambay and Brussels carpets, best electro plated epergne, flower vases, clock, brass gilt timepiece, hand sewing machine, accordian, marble table ornaments and tobacco boxes, album pictures, a mahogany square piano by John Broadwood & Sons, piano stool, hanging argand lamps, dispense and bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, English tin travelling cooking companion, goats green, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELLERY

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their room a Lot of Valuable English Jewellery consisting of Gold Bracelets, set with Pearls and Diamonds, Lockets, Sets Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, and Diamonds, Charms, &c.

The Jewellery is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS &c., at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a lot of unserviceable instruments, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain-ware, a first-class English built open carriage, by "Nees Bros," a light dog cart, a pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut carriage horses, single and double pole tents, milch cow, a buffalo, superior wines, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Bandora.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain-ware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Colonel R SELLON, proceeded to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view eight days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light office shigram, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 1. P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 21, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Mr. Grant. The same comprises, rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated ware such as curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, salver, tea set, claret jug, piano and chamber candle sticks, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture such as square dining table, set of camp tables, dining room chairs, side board, circular, pier and Lady's writing tables, easy rocking, prediew, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation, reclining and half backed sofas, chiffoniers, whatnot, ornament stands, teapoys, Brussel's carpet, plated double light hanging argand lamp, flower vases, a first class rosewood semi grand piano by "William Stoddart & Sons," a jwalnutwood cottage piano by "Rust & Co," carved four post bedstead, camp cot, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, books, saddles, &c.

At 2, P.M.

A handsome English built light brougham by "Thomas Startin," London.

No catalogues and the property is now view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled breach-loading gun, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome basket phaeton, a fine bitten grey Arab horse, &c., at No. 5, Grant Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of S. M. Johnson, Esq. leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 18th January 1...

THE BL...
...one residing i...
...thout Old P...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. KING RICHARD. For Freight and Passage apply to

JOSEPH SOARES,
Agent, 26, Apollo Street.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM
Will appear in his new Entertainment.
MODERN MARVELS,
LEGERDEMAIN
AND
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.
THE FIRST PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMPRISE
SLEIGHT OF HAND TRICKS,
NEVER BEFORE PERFORMED IN INDIA.
THE SECOND PART WILL CONSIST OF
SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS introducing THE KING FAMILY.
TABLE TURNING EXTRAORDINARY.

A Live Man will be taken to pieces before the Audience and will be Restored again by Instalments.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats.....Re. 1
Gallery.....As. 8
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.
Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20TH,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE MEDIUM,
AND MOST POSITIVELY HIS LAST APPEARANCE,
When he will be assisted by
LOUIS FRANK,
Who has kindly promised to explain to the Audience a few
SLEIGHT OF HAND TRICKS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER.

Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

Proceeding up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,

And

other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO, 7 Octaves, by E. W. HOLMAN. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

COMPETITION COMPETED!—FRESH CHEESE in Cut, TWELVE ANNAS PER POUND; by the whole Cheese, ELEVEN ANNAS. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complete) with 93 Slides, FOR SALE. Rare opportunity. Apply ROSS & Co., Rampart Row.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vuccino & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN WOMAN, to take charge of Children or accompany a Lady going to England. Address "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicoll & Co.,) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s. 1st January 1877.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HATS! HELMETS!

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
NEW SHAPES,
From LINCOLN BENNETT & Co., ELLWOOD & SONS, and TRESS & Co.,
all specially manufactured for Indian wear.

CASH PRICE LIST.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
"CHESTERFIELD," "DERBY," "HARROGATE," Black or Brown, Round Stiff Crown	8 8
"SANDHURST," "HARTINGDON," "EXETER," Stiff Flat Crown, Black	8 8
"DIGBY," "BATH," "CLIFTON," Soft Round Crown, Firm Brim	8 8
"BALFE" do. do. do.	7 8
"BUCCLEUGH," "TIVERTON," Soft Flat Top, Firm Brim	8 8
Extra Quality, in the above Shape, Best Beaver Felt	9 8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs. a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	14 0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10 0
Do. do. do. do. Black	13 0

TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS.

The Balmoral	5 8
The "GLENGARY"	5 0
Soft Stitched Tweed Hats	5 and 6 0
Tweed Turbans	3 8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4 12
Sealskin Turbans	5 0
Straw Boating Hats Oxford Chip	3 8

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14 8
Extra Quality, very strong	16 0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	22 0

Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	19 8
The "Terai Hat," best quality made, Andrees	18 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt Cork Lined	10 8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13 8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

Ladies' and Children's	3 12
Goat's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted solid	5 8

Our NEW CATALOGUE, with faithful illustrations of the above, Post Free to any part of the East.

SEND NUMBER OF INCHES FOR SIZE OF HEAD.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability!
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence!
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description!
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour!

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Remittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.
Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL and Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co., Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS		
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior		
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended		

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(Prince of Wales' Brand.)

CASH. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
47	8	51	4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49	8	53	8
	30	4		Do. do. Hamper of 24 Half-Pints			31	12

Messrs. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash Payment off Bond amounts, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

CASH. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Gallons. Rs.	A.	Duty and Town Dues included.	CREDIT. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Gallons. Rs.	A.
140	0	M Young Madeira	150	4
155	4	Lacryma	167	4
157	0	C M Young Madeira	169	4
175	0	O M Old do.	189	4
204	0	S Choice South-side Madeira	221	4
Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs.	A.		Per Octave

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17TH JAN. 1877.

We have not heard of any political telegrams from Home to-day, nor can we expect any fresh development of the Eastern Question until the decision of the Turkish Government is published on the last communication from the Plenipotentiaries. The general feeling seems to be that war will somehow be avoided, but business would unquestionably be more settled if we had a definite decision one way or other. In London there is no symptom of want of confidence, French Rentes being still quoted at 106¼, while Consols have advanced from 94⅞ to 95.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed steady, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales. In spot prices the only changes are a decline of 1/16d. in Mid. Orleans, and a recovery of 1/16d. in G. F. Tinnevelly; but arrivals, we learn from private sources, are again easier; Good Omra via Canal being quoted at 6¼d., and Good Fair at 5 15-16d. per lb, sellers. Yesterday's receipts at the ports are comparatively liberal, being 1,000 bales over the corresponding day last year, so that we may look for very quiet advices again to-morrow morning.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 13⅛ cents., but Futures are ¼d. lower, April shipment having receded to 13 9/16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1877	1876	1875
This week. Last week.			
Tuesday's Receipts...	23,000 15,000	22,000	20,000
Four days' do	66,000 55,000	73,000	47,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,845,000	2,715,000	2,348,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was firm, and Reuter's quotations show an advance of ¼d. per piece in 39 inch Jacconets, and 6d. in 3 lb. Madapollams, while 40s. Mule Twist is quoted ¼d. per lb. higher.

The London Coffee Market is reported flat, and Good Ordinary Native has declined 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, as also are Bombay Seeds, but Calcutta Linseed has declined 1s. per quarter.

A further withdrawal of £250,000 is reported from the Bank of England, making £600,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver in London has advanced from 57¾d. to 57⅞d. per oz. equivalent to 1s. 10 1/16d. per rupee. The closeness with which the price of silver now follows Exchange here, shows very clearly that the market on this side is again the real governing influence.

At their usual weekly Board Meeting to-day, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay advanced their rates of Interest and Discount one per cent. all round, making their advertised minimums 8 per cent. on short dated Bank Bills, and 11 per cent. per annum on Mercantile Paper. This movement was quite anticipated outside; indeed, an advance of 2 per cent. would scarcely have created surprise after the unfavourable return of Saturday last, and the fact of the Bank of Bengal's rates being still 2 per cent. over the above figures. In all probability, however, the position of the Bank has improved since last return, as there has been no extra trade demand latterly, while the Government Treasury balance had run down to a point which would restrict their possible drawings to a very moderate sum, if even it has not brought in payments. But although the relative strength of the Bank is comparatively good, and the Exchange Banks are well in funds, there is no disguising the fact, that the more distant future of the Money Market is by no means such as to inspire confidence. Reuter's telegram of to-day from Calcutta, giving a digest of Sir Richard Temple's report to the Government of India on the Famine in Madras and this Presidency, shows that the anticipations we have lately expressed as to the probable necessity of a loan to cover the cost of relief works, &c., have been well founded. The estimates we had heard from well-informed quarters put these requirements at from 5 to 7 millions sterling, and we have now Sir Richard's estimate of 6¾ millions, which however, allowing for all the economy he may introduce, is more likely to be exceeded than otherwise. Against this, probably, not more than one million has yet been expended, so that, with the Cash Balances down to about 10 millions sterling—the lowest figure they have stood at for years—it is perfectly evident that it will be impossible to meet the expenditure without raising a loan in some shape, and the future of the Money Market will in a great measure depend on what form the loan may assume. If practicable the most profitable policy in the end would unquestionably be to bring out a rupee loan during the monsoon, but looking to the comparatively moderate resources of Government, and the fact that almost the whole of the disbursements will require to be made between this and the beginning of June, it seems very questionable whether they will be able to finance over the interval without suspending the drawings of the Secretary of State from London. As this, if suddenly announced, would have a seriously disturbing effect on trade,—which indeed will be more or less unsettled until something definite is known,—it is to be hoped that the Government of India will take the public into their confidence at the earliest possible moment by indicating well in advance the course of policy they intend to pursue. The busy season is rapidly coming on here, but everything in the shape of immediate wants is well provided for, and there is yet ample room, with timely notice, to avoid any undue pressure at the busiest part of the season.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a decided upward tendency, the result partly of the usual movement on Council Draft day, and in part owing to anticipations of a material advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates. In the course of the morning, 6 months' sight Bank Bills were sold at 1s. 10¾d.—an advance of 1/16d. on yesterday's closing rates—but during the afternoon quieter feeling supervened, and the market closed quiet at our last quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 7/16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10¼d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions to-day. Demand drafts are still quoted at ¼ premium; 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount, nominal.

Government Paper is still dull and depressed, but the market is settling down to a somewhat more distinct basis. There are sellers of Fours at Rs. 96¾ and buyers at Rs. 96; Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 96½; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 100¼.

The Share Market to-day has been very steady but without any great extent of business passing. Bank of Bombays are again a half per cent. better. Colaba Land Shares are firm and Mazagons are said to be Rs. 60 higher, but we have not heard of business at the advance. Press Companies are unchanged throughout. Spinning and Weaving Companies are rendered decidedly firmer by the weaker appearance of the Cotton Market and our quotations show a general improvement of Rs. 5 and in some cases Rs. 10 per share.

The Cotton Market has evinced marked weakness to-day, sellers having been eager to do business at a reduction of about Rs. 2 per candy, while buyers, in expectation of duller accounts from Liverpool to-morrow, have generally been holding off. Arrivals from up-country, moreover, are beginning to show a marked increase, and before very long we may look for the actual pressure of Cotton on the market tending to bring us nearer to Liverpool arrival rates. A weak feature in the position is the probability of a very large proportion of previous purchases for forward delivery coming on the market again in the shape of resales, as they have never shown a profit on the other side equivalent to what has been obtainable here.

We quote:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 235 per candy f.p.	
,, Ginned Broach, Feb-	,,	222 ,,
,, Akote	,,	207 ,,
F. G. F. Omra-	,,	203 ,,
G. F.	,,	200 ,,
G. F. Dhollera April	,,	198 ,,
F. G. F. ,, ,,	,,	202 ,,

Freights continue very dull, the engagements reported being restricted to a few hundred bales for immediate shipment by steamer to Liverpool at £2-10 per ton. Forward loading is quoted at £2-7 6 per ton. Sailing vessels still quite nominal.

Piece Goods are steady with a moderate business doing at previous rates, but there is no actual change to quote. Yarns are firm and in request, both English and Local makes.

Coals for immediate arrival are somewhat difficult of sale, but April delivery, and later, is in fair request.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 13th January, 1877.
Open, 439 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,338	0	0
Merchandize	88,009	0	0
Others Receipts	950	0	0
Telegraph	832	0	0
Total Rs.	1,28,129	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1876.
Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,319	0	0
Merchandize	65,824	0	0
Other Receipts	639	0	0
Telegraph	336	0	0
Total Rs.	1,17,918	0	0
Increase Rs.	10,211	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Barque Scawfell, 818 tons, Captain W. Appleby, with coil to-day for Colaba with a general cargo.

The Barque Northumberland, 745 tons, Captain S. Sandrail, will sail to-day for Moulmein with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 51 tons, Captain H. Percy, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The Schooner Goolanar, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Diu with a original cargo from Mozambique and thirteen deck passengers.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and one hundred seventy eight deck passengers.

The Ship Raphael, 1,543 tons, Captain J. W. Sherman, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (September 23rd), brought a cargo of 2,010 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The Indian Government Service Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with following officers:—Captain and Mrs. Greenland and child, Lieut. Leslie, and Surgeon Hinds. She sailed yesterday for same port, with Lieut. Beville of 83 Regt.

The s. s. Yeddo, 1,476 tons, Captain John Owen, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Shields (December 8th), via Malta, Port Said, and Suez, and the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,780 tons coals and Mr. and Mrs. Beauvisalle and servant from Suez as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	I.G.S. Dalhousie (s)	Elton	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	I.G.S Dalhousie (s)	Elton	Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Coast and Carwar.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Northumberland, Sandrais, to Moulmein.
Barque Scawfell, Appleby, to Calais.
Schooner Goolanar, Nacoda, to Diu.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
12	Atalanta (s)	Waring	Madras, Jan. 8.
	Bazhdad (s)	Scott	False Point, Jan. 11.
	Athol (s)	Thomson	Colombo, Jan. 6.
	Indian Merchant	Harrison	Moulmein, Dec 31.
	Young	McMichen	Melbourne, Oct. 29.
	Pennithorne	Dubreil	Marseilles, N. v. 13.
13	Mahratta (s)	James	Bombay, Dec 17.
	Loch Ness	Coutts	Melbourne, Nov. 14.
	William G. Putnam	Pitts	S. Harbour Nova Scotia.
	Jean Jacques	Hirigoyen	Mauritius, Dec. 1.
	James Service	Young	Melbourne, Oct. 30.

DEPARTURES.

12	Lorne (s)	.....	.....
	Malda (s)	.....	.....
	Khedive (s)	.....	.....
	Carisbrooke Castle	.....	.....
	Forfarshire	.....	.....
13	Wego (s)	.....	.....
	Roman Empire	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Atalanta.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, child and ayah.
Per B. M. Young.—Mrs. McMichen.
Per Bagdad.—Mr. John Besmes, Mrs. Besmes, 5 children, 1 European nurse, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Bond, C.E.
Per Mahratta.—Mr. Paul Inspector of Police.
Per James Service.—Mr. John Cairns, Horse dealer.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Loch Ness.—A Norwegian Ship (shewed J. L. N. H.) in Lat. 2-28 N., Long. 92-04 E., bound to Singapore from New Castle, 109 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
13	Bristow	.....	Balasore.
	Mikado (s)	.....	London.
14	D of Devonshire ,,	.....	London.
	Adria (s)	.....	Bombay.
	John Chapman (s)	.....	Tuticorin.
15	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Lansdowne	.....	Pondicherry.
	Shuasdygone (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
13	Ossian (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Wren (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Venice (s)	.....	Calcutta.
14	Ophir	.....	Cuvelong.
	Northbrook	.....	Cuddalore.
	Kingdom of Italy	.....	Coast
15	Helen Wallace	.....	Sonapore.
	Arabia (s)	.....	Calcutta and S. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—27 packages sale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co; 617 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—22 casks beer, Dorabjee Pallonjee Bhedwar and Co; County of Peebles—34 barrels whiting, Rahim Munjee.
Xantho s—163 casks beer, Jewanjee Rattonjee's sons; 100 cases candles, Eduljee Fakirjee; 29 cases candles, Callidass Roychund; 148 cases window glass, Amindin Fazulally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—25 cases ginger wine, 1 qr cask gin, and hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—50 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa s—50 bales hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail; 100 bales hemp, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 30 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 bale cotton, Hajee Esmail and Co.
Xantho s—500 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, Smoop and Co; 45 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 250 bales cotton, Relli Brother's; 52 bales cotton, Dowjee Bhanjee and Co; 51 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 1,134 cwts myrabollams, Relli Brother; 15 bales wool, Vaishdass Nursey; 1,425 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 267 cwts coiryarn, Mooljee Hurridass.
Trentham Hall s—300 bales cotton, Relli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 cwts Rhinoc. Hasmo No smashed; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 25 bales wool, Lilladhur Hurridass; 202½ cwts myrabolams, W and A Graham and Co; 225 bales hemp, Dyal Jairaz; 635 cwts gallnuts, Mahomed Allaas.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—13 bales tobacco, 6 bales cotton, and 18 bales hides P and O S N Co; 6 bales hides Shoorji Durvesh; 7 bales hides, Narsey Keshavjee; 223 cwts olibanum, Allamanjee; 1 bale skins, Mahomed Peeroo Goodeer.

FOR CONTINENT.

Chile—4,821 cwts linseed, Relli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Cairns—500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Thibet s—5 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Oneida—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—747 bags gingellyseed, B I S N Co; 11 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—5 bales cotton, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—111 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 10 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton Finlay, Scoott and Co; 100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—1,501 baskets onions, Ebram Sallay Mahamed.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

368-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
86-76—In person—Mawa Kistope vs Khoosbabs Champajee.
185-75—Jeffreson and Payne—Baijnath Furoojram and another vs Sabchund Shewdass Damanee and another—Lynch and Tobin.
407-76—Jeffreson and Payne—Veerjee Mowjee vs Jeevundass Mooraljee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.
In person—Dhurmabai widow vs Coly Bodia Rama.
For Judgment on Commissioners Report.
382-75—Shapoorjee and Thanurdass—Killabhoy Motiram vs Gulabhoy Motiram and another—In person.
For Consent Decree.
525-76—Lynch and Tobin—Sorabjee Rustomjee vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Jefferson and Payne
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.
565-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Gwa Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter. —Part heard.
266-75—K. Monerjee—Manockjall Atmaram vs Godavareebai—Prescot and Winter.
247-76—In person—Soorjee Damjee vs Malsi Aswo and others.
250-76—Shamrujee & T—Scapjee Ramjee vs Vassonjee Curseejee.
562-76—Fleete and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs Dinnath Raghoonath Khore and another.
622-63—Macfarlane—Rama bin Khalifa and others vs Hajee Mahomed Carrim—Tyabjee and Sayani.
256-76—Macfarlane—Manockjall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Dwarkadass—P Kawasjee.
185-76—P Kawasjee—Bazonjee Muncherjee vs Rustomjee Shapoorjee and others—Ardaser and Hormusjee.—
269-76—Jefferson and Payne—Dhibai and another vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

688-76—In person—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee and another.
675-76—Mr Ticknell—Krishnajee Vishwanath Raji and another vs Rajaram Chaturbhooj and others.

LONG CAUSES.

Mr Macfarlane—Dadiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopal—Mr Macfarlane—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolanally vs Rahimboy Allahimboy—Crawford and Bonsey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sarabai, and others.
98-76—Malice and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Durabjee and another vs George W Terry—R. V. Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gunjaram Hanmantram vs Sadashow Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
647-76—Mr C Smale—Rama Rose Morten widow vs Cursetjee Dinshaw and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
For further direction on Commissioner's report.
298-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbuk Dhunsodass vs Hanoomnail Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Haig, Surg, Bengal Ind Medl Dept, to join, to Calcutta.
Beville, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Foot, from leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 17th January 1877.

The following General Orders by H E the C-in-C, in India are published for information and guidance:—

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 15th December 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the to the undermentioned officers:—
2nd Battalion 17th Regiment—Maj J B H Boyd, to be Lt Col from the 22nd Nov 1876.
Capt J W Dunn, to be Maj from the 13th March 1875.
Capt T B Hunt, to be Maj from the 21st Dec 1875.
Capt R H Dunning, to rank as Capt. from the 5th March 1873.
Lt A H W Mansergh, to be Capt from 2nd Sept 1874.
Lt F F Parkinson, to be Capt, from the 23rd Jan 1875.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

68th Regiment—Sub Lt Henry George Way, to be Lt subject to the approval of H M. dated 19th June 1874.
Sub-Lt Alexander Edward Pelham Brown, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M, dated 21st Sept 1875.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd Dec 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
2nd Batt Hon 7th Fusiliers—Lt T J R Malleck, to be Capt from the 17th July 1875.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 8th Dec 1876 are published,
15 Foot—Lt Col Blank R and Allen to be Capt, Sir W H N Lock, made supernumy and being appointed Adjt 1st York hire East Riding Rifle Volunteer Corps, dated 21st Oct 1876.
Brevet—The following Brevet to take place consequent on the death on 3rd Nov 1876 of Maj Genl Alexander Henry Louis Wyatt:—
Maj Edward Meurant, 83rd Foot, to be Lt Col, dated 4th Nov 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st Regt Light Cavalry—Capt W S Peat, Offg second Squad Comdr to be 3rd Squad Comdr, vice Capt Currie, appointed Comdr of H E the Gov's Body Guards.
Capt A R Hichland, Squad Officer and Adjt, to officiate as 2nd squad Comdr, vice Maj Jenkins, on furlough.
Lt E L Elliot, 1st Squadn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Hayland.
Lt F W S Jackson, second Squadn Officer, to officiate as second Squadn Comdr, vice Capt Hogg, Offg First Squad Comdr.
Lt A M Monteith, Offg second Squadn Officer, on probation to be second Squadn Officer on probation.
3rd Regiment N I—Lt-Col F Macmahon, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Heath, proceeding on furlough.
29th Regiment N I—Capt C I Leechmere, Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Capt Tredell, promoted.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—
63rd Foot—Capt M Staunton to England via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.
Staff Corps—Lt Col A P Chesshyre (2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 4th N I.) to Bombay, from date of departure for 20 days on medl certificate Capt S Worthy (1st Wing subn and Offg Qr Mr, 27th N L I) to Bombay, from 1st March to 31st August 1877 to study the Native language.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 30th December 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to direct the republication of the following for general information:—

General Order by H E the C-in-C, Bombay Army, No 38, dated the 22nd Jan 1876.

With the sanction of Govt, the C-in C, is pleased to notify that an officer's sanitarium is to be established at Colaba, and the following rules are laid down for the management of the institution:—

1 The sanitarium is to to form a component part of the Colaba depot, and is to be under the immediate control of the Comdt.

2 The medical officer of the Colaba depot is to be ex-officio the medical officer in charge of the officer's sanitarium, for the medical management of which he will be held responsible.

3 The sanitarium is to accommodate seven six officers, and one personal servant per officer, a margin being allowed for exceptional cases.

4 A subordinate medical establishment of—one dresser, one sweeper, and a house establishment of—one butler or messman, one cook, and two hamals, will be allowed when deemed necessary.

5 To meet the cost of this establishment monthly rent at the following rates will be charged:—

Field officers	..... Rs.	40
Captains	..... ,,	30
Subalterns	..... ,,	20

6 Application for admission is to be made at least one week before arrival in Bombay—direct to the Comdt Colaba sanitarium, who will inform the applicant at once whether or not he can be accommodated.

7 In the event of accommodation being available, the sick officer is to proceed direct to the sanitarium, reporting himself on arrival to the Comdt and to the medical officer for immediate medical treatment.

8 Officers while resident in the sanitarium, will be required strictly to conform to such rules and regulations as may be laid down from time to time for the proper management of the institution.

9 No patient suffering from any form of mental aberration is to be admitted to the sanitarium, and should a resident be certified to one month, except in special cases when the medical officer certifies that a longer stay is indispensably necessary, and in such cases the usual medical certificate will be required.

With reference to G O No 319 of 1876. It is notified for information that supplies of War (Mule Form 99), (Return of Short Service men for transfer to the Army Reserve,) may be obtained on indent from the Supt Govt Printing, Calcutta, gratis.

85th Light Infantry—Capt Ralph Henry Hayes Sadler is permitted to retire from the service, subject to the approval of Her Majesty dated 21st Dec 1876.

Regt Surgeons—Capt G F C Oldham, Offg in medical charge is confirmed in the appointment, vice Carter, permitted to resign.

2nd Goorkha Regiment—Surgn Maj C F Oldham, Offg in medical charge is confirmed in the appointment.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Royal Artillery—Lt Col A H Dawson, to be Col from the 12th Dec 1876.
Lt A F Fletcher, to be Capt from the 16th Dec 1876.
48th Regiment—Maj F C Trent to be Lt Col from the 18th Sept 1876.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj C B Mathew, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 9th Nov 1869.
Surgn Maj F Carter, having been permitted to resign the medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas, will report himself for duty to the Dy Surgn Genl of the Bombay circle.
Vety Surgn H Thomson, Vety Dept, (doing duty with F Batty 19-h Bgde R A,) is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Allahabad, for duty with the Bgde R A.
Under Clause VII para 160, Part II of the Transport Regulations.
First class Vety Surgn J B W Skoulding, F Bgde R H A, to remain at Rawal Pindi, on the expiration of his leave of absence on medical certificate, for duty with the R A at that station.
The undermentioned medical subordinate has leave of absence:—
First class Apothecary J Routclif, attached to the 65th Foot, for six months, from the 16th Oct, on medical certificate, to remain in Calcutta, in exten ion of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 27th May last.
With the sanction of the Govt of India, Bugler Faqueera, 28th Punjab N I, is transferred for service to the Nepal Resident Escort.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Maj H Ide G Wagner, (8 Bat 7 Bde, 2 Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
11th Hussars—Lt Col W Arbuthnot, to England, for four months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
2-1st Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) W N Watts, to Madras, for four months, on medl certificate.
1-8th Foot—Capt J J Vincent, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of av iling himself of it, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
63rd Foot—Lt Col R J Hughes, for one week, from date of availing himself of the embarkation, and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th January 1877.*)

Capt J B Wolseley, 65th Foot, Bgde Maj on the establishment, recently returned from furlough, is posted to Allahabad.
The following movements of Vety Surgns will take place, viz:—
Vety Surgn S Gillespie, R H A, from Lucknow to Meerut for duty with the R H A.
Vety Surgn J Walker, Vety Dept, from Umballa to Jullundur for duty with the R A.
Under Clause VII part 160, Section V Part II of the Transport Regulations.
The following orders are confirmed:—
2-1st Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Dec 1876, appointing Lt H Gardner, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 4th inst, vice Lt A Smith, appointed Instructor of Musketry.
1-8th Foot—regtl Order, dated 8th Dec 1876, appointing Lt G Y Thomas, as Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt R H H Montresor, a probationer to the Indian S C.
1-12th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd Dec 1874, appointing Lt C D Cave, Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the 1st inst inclusive.
65th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Dec 1876, appointing Lt C J Whitaker, to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date, vice Capt F Luttman-Johnson.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lt W L Davidson, (B Bde,) Aide-de-Camp to the C-in-C in India, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn A Bostock, (4th Bgde,) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
9th Lancers—Capt the Hon H Legge, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Sub Lt H S Fitzgerald, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
General List Infantry—Capt A Oldham, (Adjt 12th N I,) from the 18th Dec 1876, to the 4th Jan 1877, in extension of the preparatory leave granted him in G O of the 15th Dec 1876.
British Medical Service—Surgn O F Molly, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Vety Department—Vety Surgn J K Grainger, (doing duty R A, at Peshawar,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before medical board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, January 11th 1877).

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.
(Forests).

It is hereby notified that Mr J S Macksy, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, Ravi Div, obtained leave furlough to Europe on medical certificate, commencing from the 11th March 1876, together with ten days subsidiary leave with effect from the 1st idem.
Mr Mackay reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th Nov 1876 on return from leave, and rejoined the Ravi Forest Div, to which he has been temporarily posted, on the 2nd Dec 1876.
Mr T Roberts, Asst Conser, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 4th Jan 1877 on return from the furlough granted to him in Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 38, dated 4th Feb 1876.
Surg J T B Booky, 6th Punjab Infy, held medical charge of the sanitarium of Sheikh Budin, is succeeded by Surgn H Mallins, 3rd Punjab Infy, from the 15th Aug to the 21st Oct 1876.

Military Department.

The following officers are appointed extra Aides-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon the Lt Govr during the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.
Lt Col H H Stansfeld, with effect from 22nd ultimo.
Capt J S Mordaunt, 104th Regt, with effect from 11th inst.
Lt D Macpherson, 1st Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence in extension of privilege leave, for the 27th and 28th of July 1876, to remain at Simla.
Lt E Lloyd, 4th Punjab Cavy, is granted leave of absence from 1st Jan to 15th April 1877, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Per ian language.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Dera Ghazi Khan Station Order, dated 9th Dec 1876, directing Capt R Shewell, Punjab Infy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer from same date, vice Lt E Lloyd, during the absence of Capt E A Money, 4th Punjab Cavy, or until further orders.
Capt J D Macpherson, Adjt and Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Col L B Jones, Comdt of the Regt.
Capt J D Macpherson, Adjt and Offg 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer during the absence on furlough of Capt R B Lockwood, or until further orders.
Lt C C Forrester, 1st Sqdn Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his duties as Adjt, to continue to officiate as Adjt during the time that Capt J D Macpherson may officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, or until further orders.
1st Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 18th Dec 1876, making the following Regtl arrangement as a temporary measure.
Lt T C Pears, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to act as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Capt J D Macpherson, proceeded on furlough (medical certificate) to England.
5th Punjab Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 24th Nov 1876, making the following temporary appointments consequent on Capt H F Showers, Offg Wing Officer, having been directed by Regle Order No 250, of the 20th idem, to join the 1st Punjab Infy without delay:—
Lt J E Mein, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.
Lt R F Jameson, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his other duties.
6th Punjab Infantry,—Regtl Order, dated 8th Dec 1876 making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Maj B R Chambers, Comdt, on the furlough and preparatory leave granted him in G G O No 1204, of the 2nd Dec 1876:—
Maj S J Browne, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.
Capt T F Browne, Adjt and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.
Capt A N Sandilands, Qr, to officiate as Wing Officer.
Lt F E B Vaughan, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr in addition to his duty as Wing Subn.

Public Works Department.

Dismissal—The services of Malcolm Murad John, temporary Reserve Accountant, Officer Examiner, P W Accounts, are dispensed with, with effect from the 7th Nov 1876.
Mr W H Dixon, Asst Engr, will officiate in charge of the Delhi and Umballa Road Div during the absence of Isham Chunder Sarkar, Ex Engr, on leave.
Maj Genl R Macleod, C B, Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, having reported his return to India on the 4th Jan 1877 from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G G O Mily Dept No 156, dated 15th Feb 1876, is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days to enable him to rejoin his appointments.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ANTHONY.—January 12th, at the Fort, Agra, the wife of Mark Anthony, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
BURKE.—January 7th, at Sadderpunge, the wife of Mr. A. W. Burke, O. & R. Railway, of a son.
HENDERSON.—January 10th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRAMLEY—January 10th, at Bijnour, after lingering illness borne with great patience, Sara Mary, the wife of Major Bramley, R. E. C. Deeply lamented.
BROADBENT—January 8th, at Umballa, Major C. D. Broadbent, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Station Staff Officer, Lucknow Depôt.
SHIPMAN—January 11th, at Jullundur, Catharine, the beloved wife of S. E. Shipman, and eldest daughter of J. H. Penn.
WOOD—January 9th, at Amritsar Annie Taylor, the beloved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Henry Wood aged 5 months and 22 days.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

Sir Richard Temple has lost no time in devising a scheme of famine relief and framing an estimate of its cost. Ind

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEMONSTRATION OF BRITISH TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

RAWUL PINDEE, 16TH JAN.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives here to-morrow with the whole of his staff and will leave immediately for Attock. He will thence descend the Indus to Goshagirh and traverse Kohat in marches to Dehra Ishmael Khan through Bunnoo and onward to Mooltan. The Lieutenant Governor is also expected here, and he will probably accompany the Commander-in-Chief.

All the troops here have had extra ammunition and have been ordered to indent on the Commissariat for six months' supplies and warned to hold themselves in readiness to march at short notice. The camp followers have also been warned to a like effect. Considerable enthusiasm prevails among military circles, although the object of the demonstration is unknown.

10,000 camels and 3,000 mules have been already engaged, and have been concentrating here for the last three weeks. 35 Commissariat carts have been arriving daily with ammunition and equipage.

The independent tribes are becoming increasingly insolent, and now the road between Nowshera and Peshawur is unsafe at night for Europeans and natives unless they are accompanied by a strong escort.

[Notwithstanding the circumstantial character of this telegram, we are assured that no forward movement of any kind is at present contemplated. The preparations made by Government are only to ensure that they shall be on the alert, ready for action, in the event of a general European war.—ED. *B G.*]

SIR R. TEMPLE AT BELLARY.

BELLARY, 17TH JAN.

Sir Richard Temple arrived here last night from Ghooty; he is staying at the bungalow of the General Commanding this Station. He had a long interview with the Tehsildars this morning; the result is not yet known.

The Duke of Buckingham stopped yesterday at Ghooty, where he saw Sir Richard Temple. The Duke afterwards proceeded to Madras.

Sir Richard Temple comes here invested only with power to investigate into the existing condition of affairs and relief operations, and to suggest such improvements in the treatment of distress by the Madras Government as may occur to him. He has not, as he had in Behar, executive powers. He views relief works undertaken by Government as of two kinds:—first, operations intended to prevent distress; secondly, operations intended only to secure people from death. Financial economy is, he considers, the subject which now requires most attention. Owing to Government's exertions there is now no actual distress existing. The subject for enquiry now is whether expenditure cannot be reduced or limited; but this depends upon the Government of India's decision as to whether people are merely to be saved from death or from distress; if the latter, expenditure must be heavy. At the present time Sir Richard considers that the latter is being done. The Government of India must determine if this is to continue. Sir Richard appears satisfied with the conduct of relief works at Sholapore, and considers the theory, that the people generally should provide for the helpless, Government only doing so when private charity fails to accomplish its object, and that Government has a claim to recoup itself for the outlay on charitable relief, worthy of consideration; it might stir the public to more general and effective efforts. Sir Richard leaves here to-morrow for Cuddapah from which place he will proceed to the more southerly districts on Friday night, but his actual destination has not yet been fixed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR R. TEMPLE ON THE FAMINE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

CALCUTTA, 17TH JAN.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* publishes a letter addressed by Sir R. Temple to the Government of India containing his views relative to the scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Sir R. Temple indicates generally the class of relief works which should be undertaken. He urges the adoption of the severest economy in the relief measures compatible with the prevention of death from famine. He approves of the course taken in Bombay of non-interference with private trade in connection with the supply of grain. He disapproves of the policy adopted in Madras in contracting through a local firm for 30,000 tons of grain and has refused applications for authority to make further purchases, being of opinion that the matter should be left to private trade.

The same *Gazette* also publishes a despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The population affected is stated to be 27 millions, those receiving relief 1½ millions, and the estimated cost will probably be 6½ millions sterling.

SPAIN AND BURMA.

MADRID, 16TH JAN.

The Burmese Embassy has had a State reception here. The Embassy is arranging for a commercial treaty between Spain and Burma.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

PORT SAID, 17TH JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Assyria, outward bound, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, arrived here yesterday.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

LONDON, 17TH JAN.

H. M. Indian Transport Crocodile has passed through the Suez Canal outward bound.

LONDON, 16TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	6¾d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 10¼d.
8¼lbs. do.	8s. 3d.
40s. Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	57½.

The sum of £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures.—Timor and Sicily.

LINE REPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17TH JAN., 8-5 A.M.

Mail Steamer Assam, from Australia, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Wednesday:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10¾d.	,,

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the Bank's rates of interest and Discount one per cent.

IT is said to be in contemplation to remove the Arsenal at Ferozepore to a position on the line of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway.

Indian Public Opinion hears that the Umballa Derby Sweep will open on the 1st February next, at Umballa, and adds:—By which time we trust to hear that the order of Government respecting their prohibition will have been abolished.

THE Kurrachee paper, the *Sindian*, makes the following curious announcement:—"The Commissioner in Sind, Sir William Merewether, left Delhi for Rajpootana to assume charge of the Political Agency of that State."

LAST evening Messrs. Knoop & Co. kindly sent us a telegram sent to them by Messrs. C. Fleming & Co., Oomrawuttee, reading as follows:—"Severe hailstorm passed over the districts; expect damage has been done to the jowari crop; more threatening."

THE 20th Regiment N.I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file with colour, under the command of an European officer, which was paraded at the Byculla station at 11 A.M. yesterday, on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General of Goa. A salute of seventeen guns was also fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

THE health of the inhabitants of Madras is likely to be seriously endangered, one of the local papers says, unless a Health Officer be specially appointed to look after the large and motley crowd that has collected in Madras from the surrounding districts, and which is likely to be greatly added to in the next six months or more, for the effects of the Famine are expected to be felt in Madras up to the month of September next.

A PECULIAR meeting was held at Delhi. It was a conference to establish a bond of union among the Hindu Reformers of India at the present time, held at the house of Pundit Dyanand Saraswati. Our minister, says the *Indian Mirror*, was present at the conference, and adds our contemporary, if a bond of union can be established among native reformers in different parts of the country on a real and practical foundation, great and good results would undoubtedly follow.

A GOOD joke is too rare to be overlooked, or kept under a bushel. We hear, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that "a distinguished official, as remarkable for his personal appearance, as for his knowledge of finance, has long been known in connection with his important office to his intimates, in their pleasant familiarity, as the Apollo Belvidere, but recently and with reference to a new and very high appointment he has been still better known as the Apollo Bunder." As Bunder means a monkey, of course nobody is alluded to in the above paragraph.

WE learn from the *Whitehall Review* that Mr. A. Bisset Thom is compiling a work which may not inappropriately be termed the "Indian Book of Dignities." It will contain the fullest information obtainable as to the titles, perentage, marriages, offices, public services, &c., of all members of the Civil Service, of the judges of the various courts, of the higher grades of the Army and the P. W. D., of the Star of India, of members of the Legislative Councils of the three Presidencies, &c., and also of all the Native Princes and leading native statesmen of India. Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. have consented to take charge of all letters sent to the editor on the subject.

A CURIOUS mistake recently occurred in London and was the cause of the church of the Rev. Mr. Haweis being filled to overflowing. He had given out the subject of his sermon for a certain evening, and was understood to say it would be the "Sanitary Aspects of Hell." Nothing more was needed to attract churchgoers; but meanwhile the story had reached the rev. gentleman's ears, and on mounting the pulpit he said, before anything else—"I fear some misconception has got abroad as to the subject of my discourse this evening, the result of which has been to incommode very considerably the regular attendants at this church. I am understood to have given notice of a sermon on the 'Sanitary Aspects of Hell.' I know nothing about hell. What I wish to speak to you about are the 'Sanitarry Aspects of Health.'" How the devil must have grinned to a vast number of people suffering the anguishes of disappointment because they could not learn anything about the sanitary aspects of his abode!

THE *Times* has published an abstract of an account of the population of the world annually prepared by Drs. Behm and Wagner, and published by Perthes, from which it appears that the population in 1876 may be taken at 1,423,917,000, of whom nearly one-fifth, or 309,178,000, reside in Europe, and probably 400,000,000, or less than one-third, belong to the European civilisation. Four-sevenths of the world's people, or 824,000,000, reside in Asia, and half of these are Chinese. The population of America, natives included, in both divisions of the continent, is only 85,000,000, of whom we imagine about half are of pure-blooded European descent. The population of Africa, arrived at, of course, by more or less careful guessing, is set down at 199,900,000, of whom scarcly 1 per cent. can be fairly set down as civilised men, and little more than 10 per cent. as semi-civilised. The Turkish Empire is estimated at 46,000,000, including 20,000,000 in Egypt and its dependencies, with Tunis and Tripoli; but the population in Europe is only 8,000,000, and in Asia 13,500,000. Half the European population of Turkey at least is Bulgarian, and if we add the Greeks and Slavs, we shall find that the dominant caste does not exceed one-fourth of the whole, to whom the other three-fourths are sacrificed.

Le Temps (says the *World*) is indeed a fortunate paper, for it has received from London some interesting details concerning the Marquis of Salisbury (pronounce Sôlsbrey), whose important mission to the East has made him "*quasi celèbre*." It appears that he was formerly known as Lord Hatfield, and that he was brought up under the auspices of a M. Faithful, who was less celebrated than the famous Dr. Busby, who had the honour of flogging three generations of peers, 'as spiritually remarks *le World*.' It is painful to learn that the young lord is shy and reserved, as are most younger sons belonging to distinguish'ed families in England, and that he prefers fives (*le jeu de paume*) and rackets to the more violent game of *fort ball* (*sic*). His father was an 'eccentric man,' an illustrious statesman, but he was of opinion that his children should in early life accustom themselves to eat '*de la vache enragée*,' and he brought them up in a manner slightly Spartiate. Thus the young lord was enabled at Eton and Oxford to justify his motto, 'Sero sed Serio.' It is gratifying to learn that his principal residence is at Hatfield in the Hertfordshire, and that towards the month of January the grand annual ball that he gives puts into emotion all the ambitions of the country. Moreover, after having made the tour of the world, the young statesman has become one of the most important physiognomies of the Tory party! Is there anything in the world so funny as a French paper instructing its readers on English men, customs, or manners?

THE number of pilgrims who assembled last year at Mecca is stated by Consul Beyts in his commercial report on Jeddah for 1875 to have been 140,000. Of these 40,000 were conveyed by sea, and the remainder by caravans across the continent. The whole number is below the average of former years, the falling off, being accounted for by the French Government having forbidden the pilgrimage from Algiers in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Syria. The state of public health among the pilgrims is reported to have been satisfactory. There were no diseases of an epidemic character, but small-pox prevailed to some extent; and the wonder is that it did not prevail to a very large extent, for the officials of Jeddah have started a new theory that, being an endemic, small-pox is neither infectious nor dangerous. Acting upon this comfortable delusion, they granted clean bills of health to crowded pilgrim ships, on board of which several cases of small-pox of the worst type existed, a proceeding against which Consul Beyts very properly protested—as also against a steamer being allowed to leave Jeddah with 217 pilgrims in excess of the number the regulations permit. The dirt and discomfort of pilgrimage must be a great drawback to its enjoyments, and the fabulous price demanded for the very limited supply of water at Jeddah during the pilgrimage season causes, it is stated, much suffering and mortality among the poorer classes, chiefly of Indian pilgrims, who are left on the inhospitable shores of a strange country in a state of abject poverty.

THERE is some reason to fear that the loss of life from cholera in the tracts of Backergunge and Noakholi is nearly equal to that from the storm wave in October last. The *Englishman*, referring to this subject, says:—"From enquiries that have been made over 24 villages in the lower half of the island of Sundeep, a part of the country that suffered worst from the cyclone, it appears that, out of an original population of 22,728, there perished by the storm-wave 4,428, and that, during the single month of November, there perished from cholera 2,830. The detailed figures given are—

	Men.	Woman.	Children.	Total.
Original population	6,862	7,431	8,435	22,728
Deaths from storm-wave	641	1,443	2,344	4,428
Deaths from cholera	836	1,034	960	2,830
Remaining population ...	5,385	4,954	5,131	15,470

Cholera is now decreasing, but measures have been adopted which are still needful, and which our contemporary describes to be as follows:—"Besides the ordinary medical staff of the district of Chittagong, which is considerable, two assistant surgeons and six native doctors' have been sent to the district from Calcutta. Four native assistant surgeons and fifteen extra native doctors have been sent into Noakholi, over and above the regular medical staff of the district. One extra assistant surgeon and sixteen extra native doctors have been ordered to Backergunge. Every medical officer has with him a large chest of medicines, and a large independent supply of drugs has also been specially despatched from Calcutta. A further drain on the medical resources of Government has arisen on account of other Bengal districts, notably in the suburbs of Calcutta, in Maimensingh, Jessore, and Rajshahi, to all of which places it has been necessary to depute additional native doctors. The supernumerary staff available in Calcutta and at the Mitford Hospital in Dacca have all been sent on duty, and many of the doctors now at work are volunteers from among passed native doctors resident in Calcutta, who have come forward in answer to the call of Government for more medical assistance. The most recent order that has been passed is, we understand, the deputation of Surgeon Tomes, who will proceed this evening to assist the authorities at Backergunge in the organisation of relief."

THE *Pioneer* has apparently got the correct "tip" about the proposed changes in Oudh. Our contemporary says:—"The date at which the Government of Oudh will be taken over, under happier auspices than formerly, by Sir George Couper, has not yet been definitely fixed,—so far as we know. Of course, the change cannot take place till Mr. Inglis's departure, and this is not due yet for some weeks. But the new arrangement will not be long postponed, and than the manner in in which it will be accomplished will probably be as follows:—Sir George Couper will add on to his present appointment that of Chief Commissioner in Oudh, with the powers of a Lieutenant Governor. This point is important, because in former days as Chief Commissioner alone, his powers were of a very much more restricted nature, as we have indeed already explained. Everything will remain *in statu quo* at first, but one by one certain departments of the administration will be taken in hand and simplified by consolidation with the corresponding departments in the North-West. For example, we should imagine that the police administration in both provinces will be consolidated at an early date. The head of the police in Oudh might very naturally become a Deputy Inspector-General retaining his present pay as a personal allowance. In a similar way, no doubt, the department of jail inspection would be brought under one head, and it is tolerably certain that Colonel Fraser will be put in charge of the Public Works Secretariat for both provinces. We are not announcing these measures, however, as already cut and dried. The local Government will go very carefully to work, and feel its way as it proceeds, animated, among other considerations, by the firmest resolution to be circumspect in treating all interests affected. No fears need be entertained either by officers in Oudh or by any classes of the Oudh population, that their proper claims will be disregarded. The policy of amalgamation, therefore, now practically beyond the reach of discussion, should be loyally supported, as it certainly may be safely, even by people in Oudh who, clinging to the idea of provincial autonomy, may still cherish theoretical objections to the abandonment of old forms."

ECONOMY, THE FAMINE, AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA AS A LANDLORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with care your able leaders on the subject of Famines. You have almost exhausted the subject, but I cannot help thinking that you have treated it too exclusively from a Governmental or Imperial point of view. Your articles would have been admirable precursors to the Bengal Famine of 1874, and would have admirably indicated the policy which should have governed our Famine connection with the permanent landholders or zemindars of Bengal and their tenants. But, in order that the duty of the Bombay and Madras Governments in dealing with the present scarcity may be clearly understood, the subject should, I think, be regarded from a landlord's, as well as from an Imperial, point of view. The majority of the ryots of this Presidency are, in a certain sense, the tenants of Government, *i. e.*, they hold their land direct *from* Government and pay their rent direct *to* Government, while Government represented by the patel or head man of the village, and the mamletdar, or head man of the sub-division, may be said to interfere, more or less directly, in all the details of village agriculture. Theoretically, as a kind of qualified peasant proprietor the position of a landholder under the 30 years' settlement is supposed to be perfect; practically the ryot of the Deccan is a tenant-farmer of the most abject and helpless description.

There can be no doubt that, with all the power, and all the will to do good, the English Government is an abominably bad landlord; and that, wherever it has not taken refuge in a permanent settlement of some kind, it has muddled the management of its estates. Look at the Sonthal cargaans, a Government zamindari as they call it, in Bengal! the squabbles of the ryots with their sowkars, the helpless indolence and indebtedness of the people, and the general mismanagement of the whole, reflect little credit on Government landlordship. Look at our own Presidency, and the Report of the Riots' Commission! Look at the recent disclosures in Madras, and the question naturally arises, what have the landlords been doing?

The answer is repealing good old regulations, framing Bills, making complicated Acts, passing unintelligible and bewildering Resolutions, and forcing classical education down the throats of peasants. Truly highly practical employment for a landlord! But the question now is, what is a landlord's duty when his tenantry are famine stricken? Clearly to provide for them, to see that neither they nor their cattle suffer, and that they lose neither heart nor hope. This is not only the duty but the best policy of the landlord. In Bengal Government very kindly kept the tenantry alive for the landlord, and the good landlords were supposed to manage the rest themselves. In Bombay, Government, being both Government and landlord, must not only keep the tenants alive, but must take care of them.

But, what is Government actually doing It is simply treating its famine labourers worse than the convicts in the common jail. It is exacting a more rigorous task work than is exacted from convicted felons, and in return for most useful public works is giving a wage (half a convict's cost, remember) which is barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. But we are told, Government has no money to waste! Then, why not have commenced economy at once? Why not have kept back the money which has been wasted on that vain Imperial show? Why not be consistent and treat convicts as famine labourers? Why not do away with sinecures? Why not make Bombay and Madras Lieutenant-Governments? Why not do anything but, with fatal folly, take of Rs. 720,788. The principal increase has been in temporary advantage of the misfortunes of unfortunate tenants? Is the English Government the only Government which has had to deal with Famines? I trow not! We read that Aurungzeb had to deal with a famine, and that, without the aid of railways, telegraphs, perpetual returns, elaborate plans and estimates, and the vast and expensive artillery of a Public Works Department, he met it with characteristic ability and energy. We are told that he drained his treasure houses, melted down the royal gold and silver ornaments, and even sold his jewels to save his starving people. Making due allowance for Oriental exaggeration, we may safely presume that he did not spare his treasure! We know that he was liberal in the remission of revenue. As a rule, the Mogul Emperor understood his interests as a landlord, as well as his duty as a prince. Again, look at old John Company! He also had his famines to deal with and he dealt with them with his usual vigour. The very districts of Madras, which are now affected, passed through a similar ordeal more than seventy years ago, and Thomas Munro rose to the occasion. Remissions went hand in hand with liberal relief works, and we hear nothing of a bare subsistence—famine wage. John Company understood his duty as a landlord as well as his duty as a prince. How a Brahmin ministry would have dealt with a famine in time of peace, we have no accurate means of knowing, for when the calamity arose, war was raging, or had only just ceased to rage, but we may safely presume that they would have been true to the humane traditions of their creed.

It has been left to more enlightened landlords to waste lavishly during years of plenty; and economise miserably during years of scarcity! But turning once more to the question as simply an Imperial one, credit is certainly due to the earnest desire of Government for economy. The only thing is let not that economy be carried too far! We all know what a Sanitary Commissioner's report means, and we all knew how one strong man, or strong will, unconsciously sways other wills less strong! Let us take care that pestilence is not brooding while Government in a time of Famine endeavours to carry out enormous public works at less than half their usual cost. Let due regard for their tenantry and due regard for the Imperial Treasury go hand in hand!

Jan. 13. JUPITER PLUVIUS.

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Mr. Davis, Chaplain at Mhow, has thought fit to write as he has done regarding the Army Scripture Readers' Society, it may be well that those interested in Christian work among our soldiers should be made acquainted with the facts of the case.

Soon after Mr. Davis' arrival at Mhow, Mr. Reeves called on that gentleman to place himself as Scripture Reader at the Chaplain's disposal for all work in which Mr. Reeves, as an agent of the Society, could be of assistance to him, Mr. Reeves understood Mr. Davis to require that he should seek to persuade not merely Church of England soldiers but others to attend Mr. Davis' Church of England services. Such proselytising being prohibited by the principles of the Society, Mr. Reeves could not consent; and he understood Mr. Davis to decline all connection with him on any other terms. Last, however, this should be a misunderstanding on Mr. Reeves' part, a letter was written by Mr. Davis asking whether Mr. Reeves had misapprehended his meaning. In his reply, Mr. Davis, who could, by a word, have removed any misconception if it existed, would not enter on the point, but instead demanded that Mr. Reeves should attend his Church.

Mr. Reeves, though confirmed in the Church of England and a member of it for years after becoming a Scripture Reader, had ceased to attend the Church of England services at Mhow owing to the High Church teaching of chaplains there, and for various reasons (such as Mr. Davis having had a Cowley Father occupy his pulpit) declined to attend Mr. Davis' services. The Committees at Mhow and Bombay pressed on Mr. Reeves that he should, in the circumstances, attend, but he declared himself conscientiously unable to do so. The question, therefore, came to be whether Mr. Reeves should be dismissed for not attending Mr. Davis' Services. No, the rule of the Society on the subject is simply that "it is highly desirable that the scripture Readers should attend Divine Service on Sundays." The Society, being undenominational, does not enforce attendance on any one particular Church, and Mr. Reeves does attend Divine Service with troops not belonging to the Church of England, to which they are regularly marched. Then, as regards Mr. Reeves' character and usefulness, the following emphatic testimony was borne by the late Bishop Harding:—

Mr. W. H. Reeves has asked of me a testimonial; and as he has been for nearly five years a Scripture Reader at Kirkee, a station near to which I have been a good deal residing, and consequently have had an opportunity of seeing much of Mr. Reeves' discharge of his duty, I willingly comply with his request. He is, I trust, a sincerely Christian man, and his conduct has been blameless and harmless, without rebuke, in the midst of the trials and temptations of a military cantonment. He has been spoken of by the Chaplains of Kirkee, and by many of the officers, with esteem and respect. As a Scripture Reader I believe him to have been always diligent and faithful. And if his conduct in that capacity has been less demonstrative than that of others, his unobtrusive patience has had its effect; and I have much pleasure in expressing my opinion of him, and of his work.

"Poona, October 25th, 1866. J. BOMBAY.

In the same year the Church of England Chaplain at Kirkee wrote as follows as to Mr. Reeves' services:—

I am happy to be able to testify from personal observation during 10 months to the value of Mr. Reeves' services in Kirkee, where he has been 5 years Scripture Reader. I have always found him devoted to his duties, and very willing to take advice, respectful to his superiors, and of great help to the clergyman in many ways.

The soldiers have valued his services; and in many instances his labours have been blessed, I believe, to great good. In the hospital he has shown a warm and friendly interest in the sick.

As Mr. Reeves has thus had so high testimony borne to him by a Bishop of Bombay who had special opportunity of knowing his work, and as he has continued to work in the same earnest unostentatious spirit ever since, and as Mr. Davis would have no connection with Mr. Reeves except on a condition on which the undenominational rules of the Society do not insist, thus virtually declining Mr. Reeves' services, the Committees in Mhow, Bombay and London came to the conclusion that they could not in the circumstances dismiss an old faithful labourer like Mr. Reeves, and that their true course was to place him under the superintendence of an earnest Christian officer at Mhow, a member of the Church of England.

Mr. Davis has thought it right to speak of a statement made by some friends of the Society as "distinctly untrue." His reference is to part of a resolution passed by myself and other members of the Bombay Central Committee. In it we ask Major Van Heythuysen to be Mr. Reeves' superintendent, and to "countersign Mr. Reeves' quarterly reports as he has hitherto been doing." Instead of saying "has hitherto been doing," we should have said "did on the last occasion." It seems that Major Van Heythuysen had countersigned only one report, a previous one not having been countersigned, and earlier ones having been countersigned, not by Major Van Heythuysen but by Dr. Gallwey, his predecessor in the Secretaryship. It is as to this mistake, inadvertently made with respect to an incidental matter, and at once apologised for when pointed out, that Mr. Davis judges it right to reiterate such words as "distinctly untrue."

No doubt good will come from Mr. Davis' bringing the work of the Society before the public. Among the patrons of the Society are the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York. Bishop Claughton, the Chaplain General, presided at the last annual meeting of the Society. Lord Napier of Magdala, who takes much interest in its work, was greatly instrumental in establishing it on its present basis in this Presidency. We have at present three very earnest devoted men working among the garrisons at Bombay, Poona and Mhow. We desire to extend the work to other garrisons. And we doubt not that those who love a simple Gospel will more and more cheerfully and liberally contribute to the work of bringing that Gospel home to the hearts of our soldiers through the agency of men who go in and out among them as their friends in daily life, comforting them in the weary hours of sickness, and encouraging them by words of kindness in the midst of their difficulties and temptations.

J. S. GELL,
President of the Bombay Central Committee, Army Scripture Readers' Society.

Bombay, 16th January.

THE FAMIME DISTRICT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

WE published yesterday some figures taken from official papers which showed the number of persons employed in the Madras Presidency on the relief works, or gratuitously fed. There is an increase in the week of about 215 000 persons compared with the previous week. Alluding to this increase and the condition of the famine districts the *Madras Mail* writes:—

The principal increase has been in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chingleput. It will be as well to give the population of these four districts, so that we may see the full meaning of the above figures. The population of the Bellary District, according to the Census of 1871, is 1,668,000, so that already there are about 25 per cent. of the population dependent on Government for food. The population of Kurnool is 959,640, and no less than 34 per cent are in receipt of relief here. The population of Cuddapah is 1,351,194, and the percentage of distress is about 15; the population of Chingleput is 938,184, and the percentage of distress about 22.

The sanctioned expenditure on the famine up to the 9th instant, is as follows:—

	To 9th Jan.	To 2nd Jan.
Bellary	18 04,000	18 04,000
Kurnool	11,78 587	9 38,320
Cuddapah	9,72 320	5,63,320
Chingleput	1,17,850	1,11,000
Nellore	1,58,000	1,58,000
Salem	1,34,200	1,18 900
North Arcot	84,561	77,561
Kistna	35,000	35,000
Madura	92,653	77,653
Trichinopoly	5,000	5,000
Tinnevelly	10,000	9,000
Tanjore	...	...
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,00,000
Madras Town	21,875	...
	47,19,046	39,98,263

This shows an increase in expenditure during the week of Rs. 720,783. The principal increase has been in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chingleput. It must be remarked that the Collector of Bellary has been compelled to overdraw his sanction, the amount for which he has passed cheques being Rs. 22,60,000. We believe a portion of this expenditure will have to be debited to Kurnool, as it is a part of the duty of the Collector of Bellary to provide transport from Gooty for the rice now being sent to Kurnool.

One of the most remarkable things in the present return is the rapid development of the famine in the Chingleput district. Six weeks ago the Collector was only beginning to be alive to the fact that there was distress in the district, and now he has about one in nine of his population on relief works. The condition of this district deserves attention for more reasons than one. It is most favourably situated for being relieved, being pierced by two lines of Railway, and closed to Madras itself, where rice is stored in endless heaps. One would have imagined that if any districts could have been independent of Government interference, it was Chingleput. But it seems tolerably certain that it has been just as necessary for Government to step in and help the people here, as it has been in the interior. This circumstance should not be forgotten by those who argue that Government are not justified in interfering with private trade in supplying the people with food. One thing is certain, the people of Chingleput were deserting their villages and flocking by thousands into Madras, because they had either no food, or no money to import food, in the district. And this was the state of things, be it observed, before the Government had recognised that there was a famine in the district. In the face of facts like these, it seems doubtful how far we must accept the view of "A Merchant," whose interesting letter we published a few days ago. His argument was briefly this—"Leave trade free, and for a fractional profit traders will cover the country, swarm into the smallest hamlets, while Government, however desirous of aiding the sufferers, cannot possibly reach them." Theoretically this argument is, of course, perfect; but we have just had an illustration in the Chingleput district that it does not somehow fit in with facts.

Prices of food are very high, not only in the proclaimed famine districts, but all over the Presidency, as will be seen from the following list:—

In Famine Districts.

Bellary,	2nd Sort Rice,	6·6	seers per Rupee.
Kurnool	do do	6·23	do do
Cuddapah	do do	6·13	do do
Chingleput	do do	7·53	do do
Nellore	do do	6·86	do do
N. Arcot	do do	6·6	do do
Salem	do do	7·0	do do
Trichinopoly	do do	7·25	do do
Tinnevelly	do do	7·0	do do
Madura	do do	7·12	do do
Coimbatore	do do	6·95	do do

In other Districts.

South Arcot,	2nd sort Rice,	7·3	seers per Rupee.
S. Canara	do do	9·75	do do
Malabar	do do	8·50	do do
Ganjam	do do	12	do do
Vizagapatam	do do	9	do do
Godavery	do do	9·25	do do

This time last year the price of rice in the Ceded Districts was from 15 to 16 seers the rupee. It will be observed in the above list that prices in South Arcot, where there are not relief works, are higher than they are in Chingleput, where prices are comparatively easy. So far as the price list is a fair guide, it would seem that South Arcot must be as badly off as many of the districts which have relief works established. This district, however, is favourably situated for importation. The average price of rice in Madras itself was 6·93 seers the rupee.

The importations of food grains into Madras last week were probably the largest ever known, and amounted to 20,508 tons, of which 15,080 tons consisted of rice. We have already shown that about 40,000 tons of grain were carried into the interior during the last six weeks by the Madras Railway. We notice now that some of the Collectors are reporting the importations into their respective Districts each week, very desirable information to have. Cuddapah received of last week 1,000 tons; Nellore about 620 tons; Tanjore 525 tons, Madura 322 tons and Trichinopoly 85 tons. The importations into Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and Coimbatore are not given, but we would suggest that this information should be given as accurately and as regularly as possible.

REPORT OF THE DECCAN RIOTS' COMMISSION.

WE have received a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Riots in Poona and Ahmednuggur, together with several Appendices, each Appendix forming a separate portion, the whole together comprising five volumes. We publish to day the letter of the Committee addressed to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, submitting their Report, and we add the remedies recommended by the Commission. We must leave further reference to the subject to another occasion.

To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our Report on the subject of the Riots in the Poona and Ahmednuggur Districts and the causes underlying the outbreak.

2. The Commission as at first constituted, consisted of Messrs. Richey and Lyon, Bombay C. S., Mr. A Colvin, Bengal C.S., and Rao Bahadoor Sambhooprasad Luxumeelal. In the month of November, Mr. Carpenter, Bengal C. S., was deputed by the Government of India in the place of Mr. A. Colvin, whose services were required in the North-West Provinces.

3. We have personally held enquiry in the disturbed districts, and recorded the statements of ryots and sowcars, and examined the witnesses named on the spot, showing the nature of the relations of the money-lending and agricultural classes. We have also examined the records of the Revenue, Judicial, Registration, and Police Departments, throwing light on the various questions connected with the agricultural class and their relation to the money-lending classes and the consequences of that relation. We have collected and read—

1st—Previously recorded reports, minutes, letters, &c., by authorities and officials who have discussed the subject of the indebtedness of the agricultural and land-holding classes in India, and suggested remedies for the alleged mischief arising from this indebtedness;

2nd.—The legal and judicial record showing how the relations of the agricultural debtor and his creditor have been affected by the law, the procedure, and the practice of the Courts of Justice, discussions and debates on the enactments and provisions of the law dealing with those relations.

We have consulted officers of local experience on the points which came before us in our enquiry, and have been favoured by Judicial Officers with opinions on questions referred to them.

4. We desire to record our strong sense of the value of Mr. A. Colvin's services in the work of the Commission during the two months in which he set as a member. We have received his permission to submit to Government a memorandum written by him before his departure, many of the conclusions in which coincide with those submitted in our Report.

5. We desire also to record our acknowledgments of the valuable assistance received from the many officers from whom we have sought information and help.

6. On the question to which our attention was called by the Government of India, viz., the connection of the revision of assessment with the riots, the concurrent opinion of the Commission is shown in the Report. Two members are of opinion that the enhanced settlement was more directly connected with the outbreak than is indicated in the conclusions recorded in the Report. On this subject, therefore, separate notes and accompaniments are submitted.

7. Mr. Sumbhooprasad Luxumeelal also desires to submit a separate note on some points regarding which the conclusions in the Report do not go so far as he would wish.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

J. B. RICHEY,
A. LYON,
SUMBHOOPRASAD LUXUMEELAL.

P. S.—The undersigned is able to record the full concurrence in the report of Mr. Carpenter, whose sudden and lamented death has prevented his name from appearing among the signatures of the Commission.

J. B. RICHEY.

REMEDIES RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION.

Remedies for the evils resulting from indebtedness may be sought either in the removal or mitigation of the causes which lead to debt or in the removal or mitigation of its consequences.

Beginning with the causes of indebtedness as described above in Chapter III, we find poverty associated with unfavourable conditions of soil and climate as one of the causes. The only possible mitigation of this cause appears to be the improvement of the condition of agriculture by irrigation; but we have seen that the incubus of debt requires to be removed before the ryots can be expected to avail themselves largely of such means. It might however, we are of opinion, be well for Government to consider whether the rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the Land Improvement Act might be modified in such a manner as to make the help which Government is ready to give under the Act more available to the ryot than it is now found to be.

The next cause of indebtedness is ignorance and improvidence. The natural remedy for ignorance is education. Experience has shown that from this no speedy improvement can be hoped. For the purpose of this enquiry we must assume not only that the Kunbi is uneducated, but that he will continue to remain so. Improvidence seems to follow as a consequence of ignorance. The expenditure in marriages and on similar occasions will, it may be hoped, gradually decrease (as it has been decreasing for some time past), and we have already recorded our opinion that if the Kunbi were not encumbered with debt even the present expenditure would not be excessive. In the measures which we shall propose below will be found one which we believe will go far to protect the ryot from the immediate consequences of his ignorance.

The increase of population as a cause of debt can only be met by increasing the production of the soil or by emigration. We have seen that the former relief is for the present barred by the obstruction of present indebtedness and want of capital. But the introduction of canal irrigation cannot fail in time to change the face of a great part of the country. The experience of the North-West Provinces has shown that, though there may be reluctance at first to use canal water, the pressure of bad seasons sooner or later compels the ryots to make the experiment, and the reluctance is then overcome.

The fixed Revenue demand associated with variation of season is another cause of indebtedness. We do not at all underestimate the importance of fixity of demand in the land revenue, but we question whether this advantage is not purchased too dearly by the ryots of a large portion of the disturbed district, perhaps also by the Government itself: for the Government limits its assessment in consideration of bad seasons, but is nevertheless forced to give remissions in years of drought. We will not refer to the frequent remissions during the early period of the late survey settlement in the eastern districts of Poona; but we note that large remissions were given in Indapur and Bhimthari in 1866-67 and again in 1871. The local peculiarities of the districts then cannot be ignored; but at present they are recognised only in extreme cases, and only in the direction of reduction, never of enhancement. On the strict principles of the settlement, remissions should never be given. If these principles are departed from, it would appear reasonable that Government, which shares the loss in years of drought, should also share the profit in the years of great plenty. If it were possible to introduce a more elastic system than the present, which should yet be governed by fixed principles and as rid haphazard remissions, we believe that both the ryot and Government would in the end be gainers. This question is under consideration by the Government of the North-West Provinces with regard to its Bundelcund districts, which labour under the same disadvantages of climate. It is a question with the details of which we are hardly called upon to deal, but we believe it to be deserving of careful consideration with the view to relieving Government of the responsibility, however indirect, of contributing in some measure to the ryots' embarrassments. As the outturn of produce in these "drought-stricken" districts varies directly with the quantity and timeliness of the rainfall, and as these are matters which can be accurately ascertained, it may be possible that some system of adjusting the Government demand to the ryots,' capacity

THE MEDIUM'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. MACARTHY who performed so well as medium at Dr. Lynn's entertainment, is astonishing the public of Bombay every evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by performing a variety of tricks, one after the other, with surprising neatness. He has not the glib talk that Dr. Lynn possesses, but he is equally clever in the way he performs his tricks and merits the substantial approbation he gets in a well filled room. Last night was set apart for Parsee and other native ladies; the former came in large numbers, filling the greater part of the room and making a curious looking audience from the many-coloured *sarees* stretched over the heads of the wearers. Mr. Macarthy's entertainment is a very good one and well worth seeing.

PANTOMIME AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE adaptation of the far-famed pantomime of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" to the requirements of the Star Company and the dimensions of Grant Road Theatre, the performance of which for the first time took place on Tuesday night, is very cleverly done. Its successful introduction may be regarded as indicating a "run" for some time, for there is much wit and many puns which have a great deal of local reference and afford considerable amusement, while there is a characteristic in the representation of a pantomime, followed by the ludicrous antics of clown and pantaloon that makes the want of acquaintance with the English language a matter of not supreme importance; children and youngsters, whatever their language may be, can look at the tricks of clown, pantaloon and Harlequin and laugh as heartily as those with whom the English language is their mother tongue. The pantomime at the Grant Road Theatre may thus excite much attention from all the nationalities in Bombay, and Hindoos, Parsees and Mahomedans may take their children to see the fun. The credit of this successful adaptation is due, we believe, mainly to Mr. Comerford whose ready wit has been well employed. The Spelling-Bee scene is very cleverly conceived and has the great merit of being concise; too much spelling would spoil the whole thing. The scene of the bones, though well done, is rather too much of an innovation, and as it takes up precious time, might be dispensed with; and so might the old gen'l-man and lady who try what they can do at singing a song or making a joke. The hour of mid-night was well passed before the performance was ended and with the curtailments mentioned the youngest person amongst the audience would not suffer from fatigue. There must be many in Bombay who have never seen a pantomime and many too who have not seen one for many years; they should make use of present opportunities to see something new or refresh old memories. The performance of the pantomime is to take place, we believe, every evening.

FORGED GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.—ARREST OF ALL THE FORGERS.

INFORMATION was given to the Police last week by a Hindoo broker, named Motteechund Dullal, that certain Hindoos at Wittulwady had offered him a commission if he undertook to exchange Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, which he suspected were forged, for a sum of Rs. 250 each; and he estimated that the parties had in their possession 70 or 80 forged notes of that value, besides others of less value, to what amount he could not tell. The matter being brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Edginton, he deputed Mr. Inspector Sweeney, Jemadar Witloo Ramjee, of the detective establishment, and Mooratzo Cheeraagur, jemadar of the native mounted police, to effect a capture of the holders of the notes. Thereupon they adopted a plan and concealed themselves in the room of a house at Bezaar Gate Street on Sunday night last, which Mooteechund Dullal had rented for a trap while the forged notes were being exchanged. It appears one forged note was brought by a person employed by the police for a sum of Rs. 250, which was paid down in silver, and while the amount for the second forged note was being paid, an alarm was given. The three police officers at once rushed upon the parties, of whom there were four, named Umbeer Mapa, Mapa Ijamin, Mooljee Ramjee, and Nutboo Irjee. The principal forger, named Umbere Mapa, managed to escape and decamped while the other three men were at once arrested. The man, named Mooljee Ramjee, on seeing what had occurred, immediately snatched up the forged currency notes and put them into his mouth, but the police officers, after using some force managed to extract them, and they were afterwards discovered to be five forged Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The man Umbeer Mapa was arrested yesterday morning. He was found concealing himself in a house on the Kalbadevie Road. The implements such as dyes, moulds, and stamps that were used for the manufacture of these forged notes were discovered on Tuesday morning last in the possession of a map named Depah, a servant in the employ of one Jessmull, a moonim of a respectable native firm, while he was conveying them in a box from his master's residence to that of the prisoner Umbeer Mapa. Thereupon Jessmull, moonim, and Purseram, moonim, who resided together in the same house, as well as the servant that was conveying these articles, were all three arrested by the police. The matter was placed yesterday morning before the Commissioner of Police Sir Frank Souter, who after hearing the facts of the case, admitted the three last prisoners to bail, and ordered the first four prisoners to be kept in custody; directing a further investigation to be made by the detectives into the matter. The forged notes are nearly perfect and well executed. The stamps and dyes are for several amounts, and are each made separate in detached forms, constituting the several parts of a Government currency note. The first prisoner, Umbeer Mapa, appears to be known as an expert in workmanship of this sort and has been frequently employed by banks and houses of agency in this Presidency to execute cheque forms, &c., for them. The detection of this forgery of Government currency notes caused such a great commotion that up to yesterday several petty dealers in the native town declined to take in exchange a single currency note unless it was guaranteed to their satisfaction.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—17TH JANUARY.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Second Judge.)

CAPTAIN THOMAS ELLIS *vs.* ABDOOL HUBIB BIN ABDOOLLA, AGENT OF THE STEAMER PEHLWAN.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee for the defendant.

The suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 150 from the defendant as wages for the month of November last as captain of the steamer Pehlwan.

Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded that the plaintiff so wrongfully and disobediently conducted himself as captain of the steamer that the defendant was justified in dismissing him. The steamer Pehlwan was plying as a coasting steamer and as such she was furnished with a certificate from the Customs authorities to carry a certain number of passengers in accordance with Act XXII. of 1870. On 29th November 1876, the captain carried twenty two passengers in excess of the number allowed in the said certificate, which according to the Act always remains posted in the vessel; and he was thereupon fined Rs. 200. The plaintiff did not pay the fine and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the ship, and the defendant as owner was obliged to pay the fine. This act of the captain was certainly a serious disobedience of the lawful orders, and the defendant was, therefore, justified in dismissing him. Mr. Pestonjee further stated that, if the defendant's conduct, in dismissing plaintiff, was justifiable, the law was quite clear, and it was quite patent that the plaintiff was not entitled to his wages for the month of November last, nor for the twenty days thereof. Mr. Pestonjee cited Chitty on Contracts and other authorities, and put in the records of the Police Court to show that the captain was fined.

Mr. Shamrao urged on behalf of the plaintiff that it was the kurranee of the serogo's duty to see to the number of passengers, and that the captain was under the superosrgo, as the steamer was chartered.

Mr. Pestonjee argued that as the steamer was chartered by a third party from the defendant it was more the plaintiff's duty to see to the number of passengers in order to obey the provisions of the certificate, and that as to the captain being under the orders of the superosrgo, that was a novel doctrine he had only heard that day.

His Honour thereupon dismissed the suit.

ABDOOL HUBIB BIN ABDOOLA *vs.* CAPTAIN THOMAS ELLIS.

Then came on the cross summons taken out by the owner of the steamer against the captain for Rs. 200, being the damage sustained by him on account of the captain's neglect of duty. The owner had to pay the fine of Rs. 200 in the Police Court on account of the captain's wrongful act, for which the latter was fined.

Mr. Pestonjee, after some discussion, stated on behalf of the owner that his client would be lenient towards the captain, and that though the captain was not entitled as a matter of right to any set-off, still he (the owner) would be satisfied if a decree be made for Rs. 100, taking into consideration the twenty days' wages the captain had received.

After some argument, it was decreed that the captain should pay Rs. 100, and a decree was made accordingly for the owner for that amount.

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THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is the reply to the petition of native merchants in reference to the block on the G. I. P. line which we published on Tuesday:—

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
Bombay, 17th January 1877.

Mr. Ramjee Kustnajee and 73 others.

SIRS,—Your petition forwarded to me by Mr. Chalk has received my attention.

2. With reference to para. 3 wherein you assert that "cotton and linseed and even in some cases grain and seed like that belonging to your petitioner but owned by European merchants have been forwarded in priority to your petitioners' goods," I have good reason to feel confident that you are in error in making this statement. I have done my best personally from time to time to satisfy myself that no unjust preference has been allowed. I cannot of course deal with general statements, such as the one under notice, but if you will give me actual facts in support of such assertions I shall be infinitely obliged.

3. I am very sorry to hear that the grain is spoiling; but that was not the case, to any extent, a week ago, and sand, ashes and ballast had been spread wherever it was practicable to protect the grain from injury as far as possible. I am satisfied that our sheets and covers are freely used to protect the exposed grain from this unseasonable rain.

4. The reply of the Traffic Department mentioned in para. 5 of your petition is unfortunately correct, but now that the Delhi work is over the demand for our stock will not, I hope, be so great, and more wagons will be available.

5. I am aware that there are large quantities of grain at the stations (enumerated in your para. 7) and also outside the stations in the vicinity of the Company's land, but I cannot accept the accuracy of the figures as given in your petition, which, I have reason to believe, are excessive.

6. Every endeavour has been made from the commencement of the pressure and the most positive orders issued, as to the forwarding of goods of like class in the order in which they are received so as to avoid preference, and registers are kept for this purpose at the stations.

7. You in common with other merchants must believe that the Railway Company is at least as much interested as you are in the proper conduct of the emergent duties which have now to be performed, and you may rest assured that every possible effort is being made to grapple with the difficulty and give relief to trade.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE SOMAR AHMED AND TWO OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvents, said his learned friend opposed only one insolvent.

The Commissioner said if Mr. Starling opposed one insolvent and made out a case against the three, it would be his Lordship's duty to punish them all. The object of the application appeared to be to save both the insolvents and the opposing creditor the bother and expense of appearing before the Court to no purpose whatever.

Mr. Budroodin said he did not object to a postponement.

The Commissioner directed the case was not to come on for two months. Leave was granted to serve notice on a creditor.

RE HURRICHUND MAHADEO.

Mr. B. M. Wadia, for insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices. The petition was filed on the 13th and the schedule on the 14th October last, and the usual time for serving notices would expire on the 19th inst. An interim order was refused on the 15th November, and on the same day leave was given to amend the schedule. The insolvent's books were in the office of the Commissioner, and he was unable to amend, besides being himself unwell.

Mr. Abas, for an opposing creditor, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution.

The Commissioner ordered the case to be postponed, the hearing being fixed for the third Wednesday in March next, with leave to serve notices.

THE DIAMOND CASE AGAIN.

RE NAGINDAS GOOLABCHUND.

Mr. Lang applied for a rule *nisi* requiring this man to show cause why the order for his release from jail should not be cancelled. This matter arose out of the petition of Goolabchund Navalchund, the insolvent who was sentenced by his Lordship to two years' imprisonment for not accounting for a diamond that was in his possession. The diamond was ultimately traced into the possession of his son Nagindas, who was ordered by the Court to give it up and was committed to jail for contempt of the Court's order. He sent a notice to the opposing creditor that he would apply for an interim order on the 15th November last. Accordingly on that date, Mr. Lang appeared to oppose the application, which, however, was not made. About a month afterwards, namely, on the 19th December last, without giving any notice to the creditor, Nagindas made an *ex parte* application and was ordered to be released from jail. Before the application was made, he ought to have sent to the creditor a notice, which he did not; and Mr. Lang now applied that the order for release be cancelled.

The Commissioner said Naginda made a distinct statement in his affidavit that he was not in possession of the ring or of the proceeds of the sale thereof; and as he had remained in jail for a year and a half, the Court accepted his submission and released him.

Mr. Lang urged that his client ought not to have had an opportunity of opposing his application. The release was irregularly obtained, and the learned counsel asked for a rule *nisi* to cancel it.

The Commissioner said he must refuse the application if the facts stated in the affidavit were true, the man was not in possession of the diamond or the proceeds of the sale of it, and was entitled to a release: if not, he should be proceeded against for perjury.

RE JAYKISSONDAS HURRIVULLUBDAS.

Mr. H. Bennett (for Mr. Telang) applied on behalf of the insolvent for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate. A rule *nisi* for a final discharge had been granted, and it was now made absolute.

RE JAITHA VURRIA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. A Marwaree creditor opposed the application, as he had incurred Rs. 17 costs to get the first petition dismissed. The Commissioner granted the application on the Marwaree's costs being paid.

RE NAGSEY KISPALL AND FOUR OTHERS.

Mr. Framjee Vicesjee, on behalf of Mukunjee Luckmidas, a creditor, asked that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

RE PRAGJEE RUNSORD.

On Mr. Ardasir Kapadia's application, an interim order for three months was granted to the insolvent.

RE BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

On Mr. Framjee Vicesjee's application, leave to amend the schedule was granted to this insolvent

RE BHOYDAS GOVERDHUNDAS.

The case was ordered to be postponed for a month on Mr. Ardasir Kapadia's application on behalf of the insolvent.

RE RUTTONJEE COOVERJEE.

On Mr. Ardasir Kapadia's application, leave was granted to this insolvent to amend the schedule.

RE HAJEE HOSEIN HAJEE SOOMAR.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin, for Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, solicitors, opposed the application. Insolvent, although he partly won a case which was heard for thirteen days before Mr. Justice Bayley, and in which the opposing creditors were his solicitors, has not had the honesty to pay their out-of-pocket costs, but asked the Court to wipe them off. The learned counsel said this was an attempt to defraud solicitors of their costs which the Court, he trusted, would view with extreme disfavour. The application was refused.

RE THUCKER LALJEE JADOWJEE AND NAVIDAS.

The insolvents in person applied for an interim order. Mr. Starling opposed and stated the application had already been refused on previous occasions, and that no fresh grounds were shown for repeating it. The application was refused with Rs. 60 costs, the payment of which was made a condition precedent to a fresh application.

RE HENRY WILLIAMS AND MARY ANN FORD.

The insolvents, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,092, appeared in person. Postonjee Bapoojee, proprietor of the Egglish Hotel, Apollo Street, opposed in person the first insolvent, who is the sole manager of the Star Company. The second insolvent was sworn and discharged without opposition. The first was opposed on the following grounds:—1. That the schedule is false; 2, that insolvent lived beyond his means; 3, that he carried on business recklessly; and 4, that he contracted debts recklessly without any expectation of repaying the same.

The Commissioner was of opinion that the opposition did not make out a case; and the first insolvent was also sworn and discharged.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Krishnarao Ramsorjee, unemployed, Rs. 701. Edward Pearson, a fitter, Rs. 1,445. Sheik Hoosein Sheik Abdoola, a painter, Rs. 520. Thomas Charles Edington, a guard, Rs. 898. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Screw-walla, a clerk, Rs. 2,851. Antonio Manoel de Abreo, a fitter, Rs. 800. Wamon Gunnesh Mandway, a grass dealer, Rs 499. Sha Nursey Purshotum, a piece goods seller, Rs. 1,787. Visram Shivaie Sutwalla, a hay dealer, Rs. 706. Bartholomeo Pereira, a fitter, Rs. 1,294. Esmail Hussonjee, a milk seller, Rs. 624.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(*Sindian.*)

OUR best thanks are due to Mr. Maclean for a copy of his "Guide to Bombay," 2nd edition. The work has been thoroughly revised by the able author and much additional information given of the early history of Bombay. The descriptive account of the city of Bombay and its institutions, &c., is not only interesting but lucid. The Guide is a valuable companion to visitors to Bombay, and is portable and cheap.

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THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bedrooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bedroom, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

MR. DWARKADASS LULLOOBHOY is prepared to purchase claims in the High Court and Small Cause Court and to inform intending suitors the amount of costs necessary to enforce their claims. Apply to him from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. at No 61, Jugjeevan Keeka Street, and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT ARMY CLOTHING on the 22nd January 1877 up to 1 P.M., for MAKING UP CLOTHING during the year 1877-78. All particulars may be learnt on application at the Superintendent's Office.

J. THACKER, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.

VISITOR.—THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders *(girls and Girls)* are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
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AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

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WANTED, for an EVENING SCHOOL at Parell, a COMPETENT TEACHER of Arithmetic and Free Hand and Mechanical Drawing.

Classes to be held three times in each week from 6 to 8 P.M.

A Free Pass to and from Fort will be given and Rs. 100 per mensem salary. Apply to

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, during the official year 1877-78 will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock Noon on the 12th February 1877:—

Saltpetre, the supply of 150 up to 250 Tons, as required.
Saltpetre, the supply of smaller quantities from 1 Ton upwards.
Miscellaneous Stores according to list in Office.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Captain, R.A.,
Acting Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th January 1877.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
BAPOORUW RUGOONATH NAGPOREKER'S
PURE VEGETABLE TONIC PILLS.
(Do not dissolve if boiled in milk or water for many days according to also).

THESE Pills are free from all mineral poisons or injurious substances, as analysed by Mr. E. SCHOTTKY, exert a most beneficial and wonderful influence on the human frame, purify and produce Blood, increase Strength and promote Digestion, excite Appetite, and in a short time speedily restore Health and Vigour. They are also a powerful remedy against Liver Complaint, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weakness of Joints, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, General Debility, Female Complaints, and Diseases of Children, &c., &c., as detailed in Handbills. Thousands have obtained relief from their use, and many Europeans and Natives have given flattering Testimonials. The Pills and Handbills giving full particulars can be had at MESSRS. FERNANDES, & Co.'s, Meadow Street at the Depot, No 34, Kalbadevie Road and as Dr. R. Hudson' Dispensary, Grant Road.

BINOCULARS.

STEWARD'S BINOCULAR TELESCOPE, of great power, with jointed body, in solid leather sling case.....Rs. 140 0

*** *This is of such power, that the colour of the flag of a steamer has been distinguished with a glass of the kind, at a distance of nearly 30 miles.*

POWERFUL ACHROMATIC BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS, by ditto, with jointed bar, fitted with sunshades and 12 Achromatic Lenses, in solid leather sling case.....Rs. 75 0

THE THREE POWER BINOCULAR, with shifting eye-pieces for THEATRE, FIELD, or MARINE use, fitted with sun or spray shades, and soli l leather sling case..... Rs. 85 0

MENIST'S TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, of great power, fitted with 12 Achromatic Lenses, and neutral-tint glasses extra, for use in strong sunlight, in solid leather sling case .....Rs. 120 0

MENIST'S ALUMINIUM BINOCULARS, made in this beautiful metal, of rich appearance, and wonderfully light in 2 sizes, in best solid leather sling cases, at Rs. 120-0 and .....Rs. 140 0

MENIST'S FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS, in case ..... Rs. 55 0

STANLEY'S FIELD GLASSES, with jointed body; 2 sizes, with sunshader, &c., at Rs. 52 and...Rs. 58 0

SMALLER Glasses, at Rs. 45, 42, 40, and..... " 35 0

MONOCULAR Glass, at..... " 28 0

OPERA GLASSES.

LADIES' PRESENTATION GLASSES, in velvet crush cases:—

Tortoise-shell and gilt, in 2 sizes, at Rs. 55 and Rs... 65 0
The Modern Style "Duchess" glass... ..... 72 0
The Alumicium "Duchess" " 68 0

TELESCOPES.

ELLIOTT'S 4-DRAWER TELESCOPE, covered in solid leather, with caps and sling strap, very excellent.....Rs. 73 8

THE "LORD JURY" TELESCOPE, by J. H. Steward, for special use in India and the Colonies, a most excellent glass in every way and covered and fitted as above 75 0

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J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin-lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works:—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
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The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
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BOSTON WORKS,
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